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The Christian Socialist

The Golden Rule Against the Rule of Gold

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The Awakening of America

One Million Votes for the Social Revolution

FOUR MILLION "COME-OUT" VOTES FOR RADICAL PROGRESSIVE MEASURES

"Standpatism" Crushed by Revolt of Insurgent Republicans Who Break Ranks of Long Victorious Party —a New Era Dawns

The year 1912 marks a new era in American politics.

The Democratic victory looks big in electoral votes, but lacks millions of polling a majority of American citizens, and millions of votes went to Wilson (merely because there was an easy chance to win against the divided Republican forces) which cannot be depended upon to support any Democratic party nominee against a Progressive in future. What Cleveland experienced with "Congress on his hands," albeit that Congress—both Senate and House—was Democratic, was as nothing to what Wilson will suffer when he undertakes to whip the next Democratic (?) Senate and House into line for real progressive legislation. The forces of reaction and progress are more largely and more fiercely arrayed against each other now than then, and the issues are vastly bigger and more immediate. Whether Wilson will lie meekly down before the forces of reaction and let his party go to the scrap heap, as Taft did, or whether he will agitate and fight and thus divide his party, as Roosevelt did, makes little difference. The next four years will doubtless be marked by hopeless struggle on the part of the best men in the Democratic party, who face sure defeat because the machine gangs which control that party in different states will thwart every worthy effort at genuine, far reaching and party saving reform.

Republican Party Crushed

Meanwhile the Progressive party has made mince meat of the Republican party. The famous "steam roller" evidently reversed itself and ran backwards, crushing its erstwhile relentless, reckless and hilarious operators, and there appears exceedingly small hope of the Greedy Old Grafters ever again rebuilding their party. The prospect of a Progressive party victory at the polls in 1916 seems very bright, with upwards of four million votes now, and the certain quarrels and betrayal of the people by the Democrats in office to increase their following. And it seems that America is in for a season of economic reform such as Germany has undertaken during the last twenty-five years, forced by the constantly increasing Socialist vote. **The fear of revolution is the beginning of reform wisdom.**

Socialist Vote Big

But the most significant element in the recent election was the large Socialist vote.

In spite of the Progressives "stealing" large volumes of "Socialist thunder," which probably deceived and kept a million new recruits from voting the Socialist ticket, and in spite of the disgraceful conduct of the machine men in the Socialist party, the increased cost of living and the struggle for jobs to support their families, caused more than a million men to vote for Socialist candidates. Probably 1,200,000 people voted for some Socialist candidates, while approximately 900,000 people voted the straight Socialist ticket; perhaps one million did so. The returns on Socialist votes are always slow and incomplete.

This is a notable victory, immensely encouraging to all thoughtful Socialists. It places the American Socialist party among the five largest national Socialist parties in the world, serves notice upon the capitalist parties that they must initiate Germ-like reformation or go out of business very soon, and encourages the comrades to hope for a yet more rapid growth during the next four years.

The real revolutionary Socialists (who care vastly more for a solid increase of the general vote than for the mushroom vote which elects a man here and there to an office which it is unable to re-elect him to against a united opposition) will find sufficient cause for immense thankfulness that, in the midst of present difficulties within and without, the Socialist party was able to double its vote.

The wiser Socialist leaders of Europe, the veterans of many complicated campaigns, will doubtless hail the results of this election as a great victory for American Socialism.

Total Vote of 1912 and 1908 Compared

The capitalist papers, basing their estimates on incomplete returns, agree in allowing approximately 800,000 votes for Debs. The national bulletin of the Socialist party, desiring to be safely conservative lest future returns might prove discouraging, estimates the straight party vote at 850,000. The following table was presented by the Chicago Daily World (Socialist), and while the figures evidently include in some cases the especially large vote for legislative and county officers, especially in Illinois, it is likely that the complete returns will justify the total of more than 1,000,000 votes for Debs, against 424,000 votes for him in 1908. And these votes are all the more significant because they are for principle only, not for hope of the spoils of office:

	1912.	1908.
A'abama	2,600	1,399
Arizona	3,200	1,912
Arkansas	13,000	5,842
California	80,000	28,659
Colorado	10,000	7,974
Connecticut	11,700	5,113
Delaware	500	240
Florida	15,000	3,747
Georgia	637	584
Idaho	8,000	6,400
Illinois	150,000	34,711
Indiana	36,000	13,476
Iowa	20,000	8,287
Kansas	18,000	12,420
Kentucky	8,200	4,185
Louisiana	3,500	2,538
Maine	2,700	1,738
Maryland	4,500	2,323
Massachusetts	5,500	10,781
Michigan	18,000	11,586
Minnesota	20,000	14,527
Mississippi	2,000	978
Missouri	30,000	15,431
Montana	12,000	5,855
Nebraska	6,000	3,520
Nevada	4,675	2,103
New Hampshire	1,640	1,299
New Jersey	20,000	11,249
New Mexico	3,000	1,056
New York	75,000	38,451
North Carolina	500	345
North Dakota	3,000	2,421
Ohio	100,000	33,795
Oklahoma	52,000	21,779
Oregon	30,000	7,339
Pennsylvania	100,000	33,913
Rhode Island	1,950	1,365
South Carolina	200	109
South Dakota	3,500	2,846
Tennessee	5,000	1,870
Texas	14,000	7,870
Utah	9,000	4,895
Vermont	391	547
Virginia	800	255
Washington	30,000	14,177
West Virginia	8,000	3,679
Wisconsin	60,000	28,164
Wyoming	1,000	1,715
Totals	1,004,303	424,483

THE CHICAGO VOTE

Candidate for State's Attorney Gets Double Support

William A. Cunnea, a Roman Catholic Socialist, one of the ablest lawyers in Chicago and "one of Nature's noblemen," has probably been elected state's attorney of Cook county, Illinois, albeit he is for the present counted out in favor of a Hearst-Harrison combine Democrat. Cunnea is credited with 101,000 votes, but the Socialist leaders claim he received about 130,000 votes—and they propose to contest the election. It is a very important office, involving tremendous responsibility and opportunity for the suppression of crime; and the capitalist gang that grafts upon the people of Chicago would do almost anything to prevent such a man as Cunnea getting that particular office.

Cunnea's extra large vote comes from labor union men and shows what the unions could do if they would unite to support the one party which always supports their cause.

The general Socialist vote in Cook county (Chicago) is nearly three times larger than it was in 1908, but only a little larger than in 1904, Debs and Seidel and the general state and county tickets receiving about 50,000 votes (according to latest revised returns), as compared with 18,000 votes in 1908 and 47,000 votes in 1904. The exact Debs vote this fall cannot be known till the official count is completed.

Considering the unusual enthusiasm for the Progressive party in Chicago, it is a great victory for the Socialists to roll up 50,000 votes and elect three members of the State Legislature. Union labor had a large part in it.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE WINS

Four out of the five states which voted on woman suffrage decided in favor of the women. They are Michigan, Kansas, Arizona and Oregon. Added to Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington and California, this makes ten woman suffrage states and gives the women such a strong voice in the election of all state and national officials that candidates for Congress from these states and all candidates for president hereafter will be forced to advocate "votes for women." Meanwhile the women who desire the ballot will not fail to press their advantage with ceaseless enthusi-

asm to a speedy victory throughout the whole country.

The failure of Wisconsin, hotbed of Socialism and LaFolletteism, to grant woman suffrage causes surprise. Even the Roman Catholic priests, ordinarily opposed to woman suffrage, were supposed to desire it in Wisconsin in order that the Catholic vote against Socialism might be doubled. Nevertheless, the victory for women in Wisconsin is merely delayed, not permanently defeated.

GIRARD CARRIED BY SOCIALISTS

Crawford county, Kansas, whose county seat is Girard, where the Appeal to Reason is printed, was carried by the Socialists, who elected nearly every county official. Already the old party men declare that they will unite in one party against the Socialists two years hence. Amen. Then the fight will be clear cut and to the finish.

The first great Socialist victory is to force the capitalist parties to unite; the second is to elect Socialist officials—tried and true comrades—by a clear majority vote.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

It appears that in several states the Socialists have elected members of the legislature and numerous county officials. The full reports of these elections, however, will be slow coming in, as they will generally require the official count to determine the actual results.

BERGER DEFEATED BY OLD PARTY FUSION

The defeat of Victor L. Berger, Socialist candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth district of Wisconsin, will cause much regret among the comrades of the nation, and even throughout the world; but the facts that it required the fusion of the old parties to accomplish it, the Republican predecessor of Berger making the winning race on the Democratic (?) ticket, and that Berger's vote was about three thousand larger than when he was elected two years ago by a mere plurality, will take the bitterness out of the sense of defeat and put the spirit of victory in its place.

A writer in the National Bulletin of the Socialist party speaks of the "flagrant alliance" by which the capitalist parties prevented by a small margin the election of "at least eight" Socialist congressmen (by a mere plurality vote). Such an alliance is not "flagrant." It is natural, proper and much to be desired. Socialism can never come till a clear majority of the people wish it. The election of mayors, congressmen, etc., by a mere plurality of Socialist votes does very little good, except to force the capitalist parties to fuse

That is a bigger and more helpful victory than to elect by a mere plurality and then be beaten at the next election by fusion. When we do elect congressmen from such districts we will probably be able to re-elect them. Let us be thankful for the fusion of the old parties. They belong together.

THE MILWAUKEE SPIRIT

The Socialists in Milwaukee polled more votes last Tuesday than they polled two years ago, when they carried Milwaukee County and sent Comrade Victor Berger to Congress. However, this year the fusion "Non-Partisan" ticket defeated the Socialist ticket, in spite of this actual gain in the Socialist vote. Now this means nothing except that the Social-Democrats of Milwaukee are not yet a majority party. Until we have a majority of all the votes we cannot expect to get and hold the city. Our work will be to make enough Socialists to have a clear majority. We only hope that the Republicans and Democrats will stay fused, so that from now on the issue will continue to be straight and clean-cut—Socialism against Anti-Socialism.

Returns thus far indicate also a large gain in the Socialist vote throughout the state of Wisconsin.

It was a dramatic scene in the vast hall of the Auditorium on Tuesday night, when 6,000 men and women, mostly Socialists, gathered to hear the election returns. The campaign had been so well fought, and the indications had been so good, that the audience firmly believed that the Socialist ticket had carried. Then Comrade Berger stepped out on the platform and calmly and bravely announced his defeat and the defeat of the entire ticket as only one incident of the great struggle for Socialism. "I am not discouraged at the outcome," he added, cheerfully. "We will begin tomorrow our next campaign. We will start over again Wednesday and we will never stop until we have carried the city, the county, the state, the nation."

Next day the capitalist papers came out full of exultation. "Socialism and the red flag is a dead letter!" screamed one fusionist organ. "Final blow dealt to Socialism!" chuckles another "Non-Partisan" sheet.

Little they know the Socialist spirit! The next morning after election, the Socialist headquarters was crowded with comrades, discussing plans for propaganda and organization work, for lecture courses, for a more systematic distribution of literature, for making the branch meetings better means of propaganda and education, in short for all kinds of methods of making new Socialists and building up the party till it becomes an impregnable stronghold.

Each comrade had some good suggestion. Not one faltered or wavered or showed the least sign of discouragement. Never did the Milwaukee spirit show itself so resolute, so persistent and so truly a Socialist spirit. Every man and woman was ready for more earnest work than ever before.

Such a movement cannot be killed. Its apparent defeats are its real victories.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

The Socialists of Chicago, by electing three members of the state legislature—Stedman, Madsen and Mason—have placed upon these men and the party legislative committee a peculiar temptation, as the Democrats lack just three votes of having enough to elect a United States senator. And if, for any reason that might be offered, the Socialist legislators should become convinced that it is their duty to end the legislative deadlock that seems certain to occur, as three Populist legislators once did in Illinois under similar circumstances, by voting for the candidate of either the Democrats or of a Republican-Progressive alliance, nothing could ever afterward convince the majority of the people that they were not bought. And as the Populists who thus betrayed their party comrades delivered a death blow to that then growing party in this state, such a defection on the part of Socialist legislators would sadly cripple and retard our party.

The above observations are not premature, but timely and of priceless suggestive value to the Socialists of Illinois and the nation, in view of the fact that Congressman A. J. Sabath, chairman of the Hearst-Harrison Democratic machine of Cook county, is reported by the Chicago Tribune of November 12 to have said, with what reason we know not:

"With the three Socialist members, who I believe will line up with us, we will be able to control the general assembly on joint ballot, as well as the House. That will insure us two Democratic United States Senators and a Democratic Speaker of the House."

However, the Socialist party members are so deeply impressed by the old war cry, "No compromise—No political trading," that they would not tolerate such action for any reason, unless most foully misled by over trusted advisors. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

But the Progressives, should they decide to cast their votes with the Democrats, would also have the balance of power; and, as they lack the peculiar revolutionary class reasons for refusing to "trade" with their votes that true Socialists have, and as they naturally wish to destroy the G. O. P., they—at least three of them—may possibly be persuaded to break the deadlock and elect Democratic Senators. It would require all the Republicans, Progressives and Socialists combined to elect any but a Democrat.

At any rate, so far as loyal Socialists are concerned, Illinois is better off with one capitalistic Senator than with two, and they will never vote to send any but a real Socialist Senator to Washington. The working people must hold firmly together. No capitalist official can truly represent them. And there is no reason to suppose that the Republican and Progressive legislators would all unite upon the Socialist candidate, even to beat the Democrat or prevent a permanent deadlock.

The chances are that enough Progressives will soon go over to the Democrats to elect a Senator in order to prevent the G. O. P. from winning; otherwise the deadlock will not likely continue long until a few Republican patriots, "for reasons of economy," will break the deadlock in favor of the Democratic candidates to prevent the possibility of the Progressives getting the plum. So it looks like a sure thing for the Democrats at the end of the deadlock.

THE WORKERS IN GERMANY

Twenty years ago the slums of Germany were notorious. Cologne, Frankfort, Munich, Breslau and Berlin had acres of vile and overcrowded tenements.

A few years ago an English workman, visiting Stuttgart at the International Socialist Congress, asked a German workman to show him where the poor lived.

He took him to a clean, well built quarter, inhabited by the poorest workmen.

"But I want to see your slums," the Englishman said.

"These are the worst we've got," his German friend answered.

The amazed Englishman exclaimed: "Great heavens! If you'll get me a job here I'll stay forever."

If you will visit German cities and ask the same question you will receive the same answer.

For over twenty years every German city has had Socialist aldermen.

They have fought those responsible for slums, vile habitations, insanitary workshops, neglected children.

They have fought all opposing parties and have forced the municipal ownership of public utilities, land reform, taxation reform, the demolition of insanitary districts and the building of sanitary tenements.

The Socialists have forced the municipal councils to tax unearned increment, and the increase in land values is gradually being taken over by the community.

The cities own extensive tracts of land. Strassburg has over 350 square yards of land for each inhabitant. Ulm owns 80 per cent of the land within its boundaries. It buys and leases land daily and prevents all land speculation.

For over thirty years the national government has been hard pressed by an intelligent and powerful Socialist party. And the German rulers were forced to take action to relieve the distress of the people.

Times were critical. The revolt was growing. And the German Kaiser was forced to introduce a scheme for insuring practically the entire mass of German workers against accident, sickness, invalidity and death.

Today over 11,000,000 persons are insured against sickness. Over 18,000,000 persons are insured against accidents, and about 14,000,000 persons are insured against old age and invalidity. Over $100,000,000 a year is paid in benefits from the insurance funds of Germany as pensions to wage earners.

In the national legislative body the Socialists have fought for the rights of the unions. They have forced the passage of all kinds of labor legislation. They have demanded the right of union men to strike and to picket. The employers are forced to recognize trade union representatives and in all Germany, in fact, in all Europe, government by injunction is unknown.

LAWSON ATTACKS STOCK EXCHANGE

Thomas W. Lawson's article in Everybody's Magazine for November is well worth reading. He attacks the stock exchange and all forms of speculative gambling as the cause of general poverty and the high cost of living. Evidently he has not yet seen that the "root of evil," the profit system itself, is the cause of human woe; but he is surely making progress and he is furnishing excellent material for Socialist propaganda if rightly used. He says:

"Prosperity in the United States during the

past fifty years has been so great that it has struck an average surplus balance of two thousand millions of dollars, and yet the cost of living has increased steadily instead of decreasing."

"The wealth of the country forty years ago was twenty-five billion dollars. Today it is one hundred and thirty-one billion dollars."

"This hundred and thirty-one billions is not in the possession of the whole people, the ones who produced it and who now number one hundred millions of people, but over three-fourths of it is possessed by ten thousand of the one hundred millions of people."

"The people are not only being robbed, they are being enslaved."

"Over forty billions of stocks and bonds capital is COUNTERFEIT. It represents nothing but a trick. And the annual payment the people make to the ten thousand who own this counterfeit capital will eat up all the wealth of the people and they will be slaves, because they will be able to exist only by sufferance of the ten thousand who own two-thirds of the people's wealth."

"If the 'market price' of stocks and bonds can be made by a trick, the price-making tricksters have the people entirely at their mercy."

"The high cost of living can be cured only by closing the stock exchange as a gambling institution."

"If the high cost of living continues, it will bring to the American people black, brutal revolution."

Mr. Lawson uses sixteeen pages of the magazine to illustrate and argue his contention and within that space offers many interesting and startling facts and truths.

So far, good; but he fails to see that the profit system itself is a gambler's method, a brutal warfare for the means of life which could be obtained with ease and peace by the co-operative system.

Not only must the stock exchange be abolished—and we pray much strength to his arm as he fights it—but the basic evil, the profit system itself, must also go, whether by peace or war depends upon how rapidly the people learn their lesson.

THE STRUGGLE FOR BREAD

By Martin J. Connolly

Fierce and more fierce grows the battle of life.
Women and children take part in the strife.
A horrible struggle—a struggle for bread,
That each day does number some one hundred dead.
Oh, fearful the slaughter. Factories run gore;
For every one killed there are wounded a score.
Awful the struggle, and to the last breath.
They struggle for life, they get only death!

See the great army spread over the land!
Three million children—a pitiful band.
Pale little toddlers of most tender age.
(The blackest of spots on History's page!)
Millions of children are toiling for bread—
Robbed of their childhood, all hope from them fled.
O God! they toil on, bereft of all joy
While millions of MEN are seeking employ!

Of women, six millions engage in the strife,
Becoming unfitted for station as wife.
Their wage is so meager, their bodies they sell.
This to 'scape hunger. They'd rather chance hell
When by doing so they can get bread.
(Oh, better, far better, for them were they dead!)
Some six hundred thousand in this land today
Their bodies sell daily on the "Great White Way!"

Shame on that nation that murders its young—
And this for Frofit! The tears that are wrung
From these tender children make dividends swell—
That rich golden stream that will float us to hell!
Distilled is the blood of these women to gold—
Body and soul to the devil they're sold—
To the devil are sold to make dividends swell—
That rich golden stream that will float us to hell!

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I will be glad to go anywhere that my services are demanded to lecture for Socialism. I know that times are hard and money is close, therefore I will not ask the comrades to guarantee daily wages, and only ask that they arrange for transportation expenses in advance and do the best they can for me at the meetings by collections and sales of literature. Let me know where I am wanted and I will furnish the bills to post up announcing meetings. Prefer Oklahoma as field and places nearest to my home.

Thomas W. Woodrow, Hobart, Okla.

Unenthused

"I was talking to Diggby this morning about the latest dreadnaught. He didn't appear to be much interested.

"I should think not! Diggby married one."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

COMRADE WAYLAND DEAD

The famous old warrior of the Appeal to Reason, Comrade J. A. Wayland, who has probably done more than any other one man to promote Socialism in America, shot himself at his home in Girard, Kans., Sunday night, November 10. It is reported that he left a note declaring life not worth living under the competitive system.

The death of his wife last year by automobile accident, the hounding of the Appeal editors by government officials and increasing age are supposed to have brought on a state of desperate melancholy.

Comrades all over the world will be deeply grieved and shocked by the manner of his death. Nevertheless, except in the last hours of his heartache and despair, he made one of the bravest, noblest, most successful battles during his long life that any hero of progress ever made, and his name will be revered by millions of men and women who sincerely mourn his loss to the Socialist movement.

God knows his virtues and his faults, his strength and his weakness. He understands his sorrow and despair. "His works do follow him"—and God is both just and merciful.

Whittier's noble, comforting lines apply here:

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know one cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

THE SUICIDE

By Edwin Markham

Toilworn, and trusting Zeno's mad belief,
A soul went wailing from the world of grief;
A wild hope led the way,
Then suddenly—dismay!
Lo, the old load was There—
The duty, the despair!
Nothing had changed; still only one escape
From its old self into the angel shape.

In memory of the recent self-inflicted death of Comrades Paul Lafargue and his wife and now of Comrade Wayland, we reprint Corade Edwin Markham's striking and suggestive poem. We know—God well knows that we know—the sorrow, the despair, the sense of weakness against giant evils and the unutterable weariness of flesh and spirit that tempt to "end it all" by a mad plunge into oblivion—or keener suffering! But there is "only one escape" from toil and duty and sin and suffering, "from the old self into the angel shape;" and that is self-conquest, patient living, ceaseless toiling for the common good, and courageous endurance of the discouragements that arise from difficulty, slander, persecution and loneliness.

These words will come to thousands of sorrowing souls who will be all the more tempted by Comrade Wayland's despair to seek relief in death. But, for your sake, and for the sake of the cause which would be thus misrepresented and injured, put such false ideas aside. Rest cannot come, gain cannot come, by attempts at self-destruction.

Let God come into your heart to "people its lonely places," comfort, inspire and strengthen you. Do not seek escape from life; but "fight the good fight," die at your post in victory or defeat by other hands than your own, and "lay hold on eternal life." It is not death, but life we want, and "more abundant life."

Materialism is the message of despair. God is life, and hope, and love, and joy, and victory eternal. Commit yourself to Him and to human welfare, and fight bravely on. "The morning cometh," with its victory and gladsome rest.

TO STRIKE AGAINST WAR

Doubtless Tom Mann expresses the feeling of the vast majority of Socialists the world over when he protests so fearlessly in these words cabled from London to the Chicago Tribune:

London, Nov. 10.—Tom Mann, the labor leader who served time in jail for a speech he made some time ago advising soldiers not to obey orders when it came to shooting down strikers, made a sensational speech at a syndicalist meeting in London tonight.

He moved a resolution denouncing international wars as calamitous to workingmen, and said the only war which would merit their attention was a class war. The resolution affirmed that if Great Britain entered into any war the workmen would resort to a general strike to prevent supplies from going forward to the army and navy. This resolution was carried by acclamation.

Mann, in introducing the resolution, said he was prepared to act as a rebel in the event of war, and was prepared to incite others to rebellion and mutiny.

The workingmen of all countries are tired of killing the workingmen of another country, just to make their own slave-drivers richer. The international labor movement means international peace, for a general strike would paralyze war in any country.

LAME AND LOVELY

It is said that "Frank Crane has more readers than any essayist since Emerson." Whether this be true, we know not; but he should have still more.

A late book of his, "Lame and Lovely" (published by Forbes & Co., Chicago, $1.00), is rich in quaint and striking paragraphs. Speaking of friendship, he says:

"When a man says friendship, I think he utters the deepest word in human speech. * * * Like goes farther than love. * * * We do not love our friends, we like them."

"I do not say that a wife cannot be also a friend; but she rarely is; she is usually an enemy, to whom one is most passionately attached."

"Religion, rightly taken, is rather a friendship for God than a love to God."

"To love God has a conventional sound; but to be a friend of God—that is a searching and swordlike word."

"I never came into this comfortable relationship until I had swept away all I had ever been taught, dared to presume upon the debt God incurred toward me by making me, and took my rightful place as His son at His table."

Discoursing on "The Escape from Self," our author says: "The third city of refuge is called wife. Any man would be ashamed to tell how many vile and blackguard thoughts have made at him only to be warded off by this heart wall; how sometimes the presence and the touch of her hand give peace and avert panic, as if an army with banners had moved to the succor of a beleaguered city.

"A good bachelor must be either a strong and noble man or a bloodless paste. Most of us are neither one nor the other; we are simply human, and a human man needs a wife as a locomotive needs an engineer, to prevent a wreck as well as to make him go."

Many brief and pointed essays upon many subjects are in the book and all well worth reading.

(You may order of the Christian Socialist.)

VOTERS DISFRANCHISED

Dear Editor: There are many Socialist voters who have been deprived of their vote because economic conditions under the capitalist system requires that they be away from home in order to earn a living for themselves and families. This item alone will be a great loss to the total Socialist vote of this country. And the loss of its influence will far exceed our speculations. I wish that it were possible for the Socialist press of the country to gather the names of these voteless voters and tabulate their number by states, counties and precincts or wards, to which might be added the election returns, thereby showing the country our real strength.

Since the individual's right to vote is the one sacred right left to us by which to finish, complete and perfect a governemnt of the people, by the people and for the people, to be in any manner deprived of that right is politically the greatest sin against our governmental existence. Today the voter is hedged around with many limitations as to the length of time he has resided in a place, and is often subjected to a gauntlet of questions prescribed by statute for challenges. If he succeeds in getting through all these he may then have the bomb—"I demand that he swear in his vote"—thrown into his face. After its explosion, if he still lives, he may proceed to place his ballot—in a perfunctory manner, to say the best for our system.

It would be a pleasure to me to see our next Socialist convention put a plank in their platform demanding that every American voter be allowed to vote no matter what part of the country he happens to be working in on the day of election. Voters everywhere should demand the right to vote that they might the better maintain their right to live.—A. W. Hobson.

HOMES UNDER SOCIALISM

By Rev. THOMAS W. WOODROW
HOBART, OKLAHOMA

The progress of mankind in democracy is marked by the sacrifice of the interests of the individual for the benefit of society; private interest succumbs to public welfare. Progress tends to the public ownership of property or capital and the private ownership of wealth—the latter resulting from the former.

Socialism is not opposed to private property, but to the private ownership of public property; it is opposed to the ownership by the few of the means and materials of life, the instruments of production and distribution, upon which the life and welfare of society depend.

Socialism is not opposed to any family having a home; it is opposed to any man having a home that another must occupy and pay him rent.

This system of the individual ownership of the social means of life is called the "capitalist system," which has resulted in the poverty of the wealth producers and made homeless most of the families of the producing class; and this condition resulting from capitalism has caused the rise of the movement called Socialism. Socialism coming as a protest against a system which has destroyed the home for the most of those who have built all the homes, it is logical to assume that it will protect the home and make homes possible for all and render it impossible for any family to be without a home; and it is the climax of absurdity to assume that a system diametrically opposed to the system that destroys homes will destroy the home. It stands to reason that Socialism, being a program of society devised to correct the capitalist conditions of homelessness now prevailing will not destroy homes but make homes secure to all.

If the twelfth census of the United States has not exaggerated the facts upon which the Socialist agitation is largely based, the following social status prevails as to homes in the United States under the reign of capitalism, viz.:

Total number of families in the United States	16,423,304
Homeless families (renters)	8,365,738
Families in homes under mortgage (gage of death)	3,196,375
Families in homes free of mortgage but being taken by taxes and threatened by the system	4,761,211

The percentage of renters and mortgaged homes is on a rapid increase and the facts now would show a worse condition than when the census was taken. The twelfth census is an ancient document and during the last ten years the capitalist system has advanced rapidly in the accumulation of all wealth and homes into fewer and fewer hands and the condition now is worse than it was when the twelfth census was issued in which it appears that about 60 per cent of the people are absolutely homeless and nearly half of the balance are on the road of mortgage to the death of the home.

In this new state of Oklahoma where homes on land have been recently secured by homestead, about 44 per cent of farmers are renters, and of those that have the capitalist illusion to think they own their farms, 85 per cent are mortgaged. When the renting of homes prevails and is on the increase, and when mortgages multiply, it is a sure sign of the decay and ultimate dissolution of the state. "By the transgressions of a land many are the princes (landlords and men of wealth) thereof; but by the man of understanding and knowledge, the state thereof shall be prolonged."

Under the system which has produced this condition not a home in the world is safe and not liable to destruction. The habitations of the rich as well as of the poor are threatened by the system of individualism which allows one to devour another and is governed by the "law of the stronger." According to the ethics of the system, one man, if he has the money, can get possession of every home in a whole county or a whole state and furnishes the additional incentive by allowing one man to tax another in the form of rent for a home. If homes were free for all no man would have any incentive to get possession of land or homes not occupied by himself. No man would desire to hold onto lands or houses that he does not use himself when he cannot force others to pay him rent for the use of them; and all having free access to homes and land, the individual is powerless to compel another to pay him rent for a place to live.

Socialism arising from this condition in which the many are homeless, is, logically, a theory of society in which all will own homes, and not a family can be without a home in the commonwealth, it is illogical to assume that Socialism will produce a condition of society from which it is a natural revolt; it is a program of society devised by thinking men by which all will have homes. No law need be passed prohibiting rent, for when homes are free for all one man cannot collect rent from another or one man would not pay rent to another.

If Socialism will not make the desired condition in which all will have homes and make it impossible for one family to be without a home, then the advocates of Socialism are honestly mistaken. We all know that capitalism destroys the home and that there are only a few homes left to be destroyed. No argument is required to puncture the wind-bag of alarm that "Socialism will destroy the home—it will take our homes from us," etc. Or that if a man has a good, comfortable home and is free to labor to provide abundantly for his family, he will cease to love his wife and children and lose all interest in his domestic relations! The laboring man must be kept poor, the products of his labor must be taken from him by rent and taxation, his "nose to the grindstone," in order that he may be a kind and loving father and faithful husband!

The most of the people have no homes to be taken from them, and the conditions of poverty alienate the love that should prevail in the home. "The destruction of the poor is their poverty."

This false, illogical and silly alarm that Socialism will destroy the home is raised by those who are confiscating all titles, destroying homes. And it is not the fear that the people will lose their homes that raises this capitalist howl, but the knowledge of the fact that under Socialism the few will not be able to hold the titles to homes that the many must use. They rightly fear that Socialism will destroy the rented home, and this is the home that the capitalist howlers do not want destroyed. They know that Socialism will destroy the landlord and make it impossible for one to lord it over another. They know that when all have homes by virtue of the fact that the opportunity for home getting will be open to all, that rent will be abolished and the landlord destroyed. When this howl of the landlords has passed away in that "acceptable year of the Lord," when "every man shall sit under his own vine and figtree; and none shall make them afraid," for that dismal howl will be substituted the song of the emancipated, viz., "Other lords beside thee, Oh Lord, have had dominion over us; but they are dead; they shall not live; they are deceased; they shall not rise; thou hast visited and destroyed them and made all their memory to perish."

These false alarmists do not fear that they will lose the homes used by themselves, but that they will lose the homes they own but do not use that others must use and pay them rent. Reverse the alarm and you get the real fear of the hypocrites, viz: Socialism will give all the people secure homes, "sure dwellings and quiet resting places," and these hypocritical pretenders will not be able to make the people pay them rent for a place to live on earth. They reverse this truth into a false alarm because they realize the truth of the ancient vision of the Hebrew Socialist poet that the time will come when the people will inhabit the houses they build and not build and others inhabit; and eat the fruit of their own planting and not plant and others eat the fruit thereof; and the few will not speculate upon the abundance produced by labor for the benefit of all.

THE TRUE HOME is where the family dwells in security, without the fear of the spoiler or the heavy hand of the oppressor; where plenty abounds and love reigns; where father and mother exercise equal authority and participate with equal opportunity in the joys of parenthood; where the star of hope is never hid by the clouds of fear, and love's ardent joy is never chilled by anxiety; and where the children, well fed and well clothed, pursuant to the laws of nature, practice the social arts of life in the usages of play, and prepare themselves for the duties of citizenship by the wholesome culture of the playground and the discipline of the school. In the true home, seldom realized under capitalism, but which will be common under Socialism, is heard "the celestial music of childhood's happy laughter, banishing the despair of loneliness, where the dimples in the cheeks of youth catch and hold the tears of grief—no economic anxiety marks the brow of parenthood, no fear disturbs the mother's love, nor cries for bread make discord with mother's lullaby. The star of hope will never grow dim in the home under Socialism, and no fear is entertained of man's inhumanity in this world or of God's eternal malignity in the next. Any system of thought or life that makes discord with the laughter of childhood, or that checks progenitive love, makes offspring dreaded as a burden, or converts a mother's song into a mother's sigh, is viciously false and unnatural and is destined to pass away."

THE TRUE HOME is "where work and worth go hand in hand; where the poor girl is trying to win bread with the needle—the needle that has been called 'the asp for the breast of the poor'—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. The true home will make a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn." In the true home, I see a "race without disease of flesh or brain, shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and function, and as I look, life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all in the great dome shines the eternal star of human hope." (Extracts from Ingersolls vision.)

The Short Story

YOU ARE DOOMED

By John H. Stokes

"How grand! How enchanting!" exclaimed Frederick Hale in admiration, as Miss Gillman turned from the piano where she had been playing. "Your music is charming beyond expression."

"I am glad it pleases you," she answered, softly, and they gazed tenderly into each other's eyes.

The music was, indeed, excellent. Although, yet in her teens, Edith Gillman was a woman of unusual musical talent; indeed, few could surpass her at the piano.

From the first day he met Miss Gillman, Ferderick Hale had loved her passionately, but, somehow, he felt he was not her equal, and had long hesitated to express his love. And he hesitated now, as he gazed wistfully into her calm, blue eyes, but, at last, he took her hands.

"Edith," he said abruptly, "I love you. Will you be my wife?"

He paused for her to answer, but as she did not speak he hastened on: "I know I am not worthy of you. I am only a workingman and can offer you nothing, but my love and a

workingman's home. Perhaps I am selfish. I feel that I have been imposing on you, but"——

"Oh, no, Fred," she interrupted, "you are not selfish, indeed I feel that I am the one who is selfish. You have been a good friend—a brother to me, and I like you very much. I could marry you, but"—hesitatingly—"for my ambition. Not that you are not good enough for me," she hastened to assure him. "You are very good; but I love music, I want to pursue it further; I want to excel and"——

"In a workingman's home you would have little opportnuity to realize your ambition," he finished her sentence for her. "You are right, dear, there is little opportunity for working people; they are always at the foot of the ladder, steadying it for others, but unable to mount it themselves. I have been selfish, I have thought only of my own happiness and not of yours. Here you have culture and opportunity; why should you leave it for me?"

Edith was gazing thoughtfully out of the window and was silent for a moment.

"Auntie has ambition for me, too," she said slowly at last, without looking at Fred. "Auntie says I must marry a rich man. She wants me to marry the young millionaire, Mr. Hammond, and he—he has asked me to become his wife."

The room seemed to swim before Fred's eyes; the perspiration started out on his brow; and he dropped Edith's hands, which she had not withdrawn, but she did not look up.

"He—he is a very nice young man," she went on after a pause, "but"—— and she lapsed into silence.

In her heart, she loved Frederick Hale; but the economic question made a deep gulf between them. She was talented, and ambitious to acquire success in the music world. To do this, she needed the environment of wealth, and, if she accepted Fred, she feared it would anger her aunt and this would be denied her; while. if she yielded to her aunt's wish, and married Mr. Hammond, her ambition could be attained, but love would be lost.

"If Fred had Mr. Hammond's wealth, or even his income for a few months, I could easily decide," she told herself.

But this was not the case, however, and she must now decide between love and her ambition. Which would she choose?

"If it will make you happier, dear," said Fred at last, with forced calmness, "marry Mr. Hammond. Life, to me, will be lonely and empty without you; but your happiness will cheer me more than to have happiness for myself only."

As they talked, an automobile stopped in front of the house, and a moment later a servant came to the door.

"Miss Gillman, Mr. Hammond has just called. Shall I bring him in?"

"Yes, Nellie, bring him in," she replied, and turning to Fred, who was about to take his leave, she said: "Wait and meet Mr. Hammond, Fred. Then you may go; but I shall expect to see you again in a few days."

"Why, I was not expecting you so early, Mr. Hammond," she greeted, as he entered the room a moment later; "but I am glad you have come, for I have been wishing you to meet a warm friend of mine," and she introduced the rivals.

Mr. Hammond bowed coldly in response to Fred's hearty greeting; and, after a few minutes, Fred took his leave.

"That guy was about to get out of his element, wasn't he?" said Mr. Hammond, when when Fred had gone.

"Why?" asked Miss Gillman, innocently.

"Why, dear, he is only a workingman. Didn't you observe how awkward and unpolished he was in the presence of culture and refinement? Why do you admit him here?"

"It is no disgrace to be a workingman, nor to have one as one's friend," she retorted a little hotly, "and I claim the privilege of inviting here, whom I please."

"No offense meant, darling, I was only cautioning you; of course it is all right to be a workingman, or to claim one as your friend; but working people should stay where they belong. They are uncultured, unrefined and are not fit to mingle with the better class of people."

"Indeed!" she exclaimed sarcastically. "Mr. Hammond, do you know who painted that picture or made the piano on which I play? Do you know who built the houses in which we live, or made the clothes we wear, or produced the food we eat? It was all done by hands of labor. If it were not for Fred and his kind, you would not enjoy the privilege of riding about in your automobile. Indeed, they have made all culture and refinement possible; why, then, should they not enjoy the fruits of their labor?"

"Come, come, darling, don't let this subject irritate you."

"I was born to parents of the working class," she went on without heeding his interruption, "and, according to your logic, I am unfit for culture and refinement. Do you think, because of the accident of my birth, I should have remained a child of poverty? Do you believe in caste?"

"Certainly not, dear; but you are different from the rest; you were born a genius."

"Perhaps, but remember those beautiful words of Gray:

"'Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.'

"Many, many of the working people are geniuses. It took a genius to construct this house; it took a genius to make and tune that piano, to make your automobile; and, in fact, to do nearly all the work of the world; yet most of them live and die in poverty. I, too, might have done so, had it not been for my rich aunt, who found me out and saved me."

"Come, come, sweetheart, let's discuss a more interesting subject. You promised to answer my question today; have you made your decision? Will you be my wife?"

Had he but known it, this was a very improper time to press her for an answer. Her love for Frederick Hale, and his scorn for him because he was a workingman, made fate against Mr. Hammond, and a faint smile played across her lips as she replied:

"Fred has just asked me the same question."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Mr. Hammond. "That guy sure has plenty of gall. Of course, you didn't find it difficult to give him an answer."

"No," she replied quickly, "he is a fine young man, and I have about decided to accept him."

"Ha, ha! You're the best joker ever," again laughed Mr. Hammond, but this time a little feebly.

"I mean what I say," she said calmly.

"What!" he exclaimed, noting the earnest look in her eyes. This time he did not laugh.

"I mean what I say," she repeated.

"Surely, Edith, surely you will not reject me for such a man as that. He is poor, he has no home; what has he to offer you?"

"He has offered me love."

"But you cannot live on love alone; you must have a home. Think of your great musical talent! How can you ever attain success if you marry that pauper? I offer you wealth and opportunity—and love; surely you will not refuse me, surely you are joking."

"If Fred and I work hard and economize I think we shall get along very nicely until"——

"Work hard and economize!" echoed Mr. Hammond, savagely. "When did you ever see a man who 'worked hard and economized' that ever amounted to anything? How many ever acquire more property than a little two-by-four home, and that, not until the declining years of their lives?"

"Few indeed, Mr. Hammond; but there is honor and pleasure in making and doing things, although one does not get one's just reward for one's labor. You inherited your wealth and have produced nothing of value in all your life. You are a parasite on society. If you were as useful to the world as Fred, perhaps I could return your love"——

"Why, woman!" he exclaimed. "I am an employer of labor; I give hundreds of people employment."

"Yes," she smiled, "a flea gives a dog employment, too, but the flea is of no value; the dog would be infinitely better off and happier without it."

This retort angered him and he flashed back:

"Miss Gillman, I am that precious (sarcastically) Mr. Hale's employer, and I can deprive him of his job at will. I can have him black-listed, and ruin him whenever I choose; and, if you persist in marrying him, I'll do it, too."

"You will, eh?" and her eyes flashed fire. "Then I know how I will answer his question."

"You'll refuse him?" half hopefully.

"No. If you are going to wreak your venom on him, in that manner, it is all the more reason why he should have a helpmate."

"Miss Gillman, you should not decide on your course too hastily," he sneered. "I can ruin you as easily as I can Mr. Hale. Remember, wealth is power; you should think twice before you leap. I will give you another day in which to decide your fate."

"Give me!" her eyes flashed defiance. "As though you had the power to say what I shall, or shall not do! I would not marry you now under any circumstances; but I shall marry Mr. Hale. Do your worst, coward; wreak your vengeance on us if you will. You have that unjust power at present, make the most of it. Your class has held dominant sway throughout history; but your rule is nearly at an end. You are doomed. The Socialist party is educating the people and they are beginning to awaken to their power. The more oppressive you and your class become, the sooner the people will revolt and deprive you of that power; the sooner you will have to earn your living by honest labor.

"When that time comes, Mr. Hammond, I will greet you as a comrade; until then, we are enemies, and I shall do all in my power to help overthrow your class."

As she spoke, she opened the door and Mr. Hammond, dazed by the fierceness and prophecy of her words, passed out and was soon heard speeding madly away in his automobile.

PRIZE STORY CONTEST

Larger Prizes and More of Them Offered This Time

Another prize contest for stories to be printed in the Christian Socialist will close December 20. More prizes and larger prizes will be given this time than in any former contest.

The First Prize will be $25.00; Second Prize, $20.00; Third Prize, $15.00; Fourth Prize, $10.00; Fifth Prize, $5.00. All whose stories are accepted will receive one annual subscription to the Christian Socialist, besides honorable mention in the paper.

Carefully note the conditions of the contest and get to work at once.

Conditions of Contest.

This contest is open to both men and women of all ages. The conditions are as follows:

1. The story must be clearly adapted to the Christian Socialist.

2. It must be not less than 500 nor more than 2,500 words long.

3. It must be written in English on good white paper, on one side of the paper only, with a typewriter, or in plain, large handwriting with ink, leaving ample space between the lines.

4. The novelty and striking interest of the plot, the orthographical, grammatical and rhetorical perfection of the language, the sentiment, and the dramatic skill with which the story is set forth will be the four main points upon which the judgment will be rendered.

Avoid imitating the style of any of our former stories. We want original plots and style of expression.

5. All manuscripts for this contest must be at the Christian Socialist office not later than December 20. The sooner the better after you have worked your story over the best you can. Work it over and over and rewrite it several times before you call it "done," and read it to your friends for criticism before you send it in, if you are an amateur writer.

6. The Chicago members of the Board of Directors of the Christian Socialist, who constitute the regular Editorial Committee, will be the judges of these stories. And their labor of reading and discussing these manuscripts will be sufficient to entitle them to claim for use in the paper also any story which may not be deemed one of the five very best, but which is worthy of publication. The manuscripts not considered suitable for publication in this paper will be returned to their owners.

The county secretary of Marshall County, Okla., Comrade S. H. Henderson, sends subs and says: "We cannot afford to let the Christian Socialist die, and I will do some sub-getting on my way."

With his order for sub cards, Comrade W. L. Click of Oklahoma says: "That you may continue to do the great work which the Christian Socialist only can do."

Comrade F. A. Hays of North Dakota writes that he went to town and got some subs and donated the rest. Who cannot make such an effort?

Comrade Thomas Voaden of Canada sends $2 and writes: "God bless you in your work of sacrifice and love. I value the paper very much."

"We cannot get along without your paper, will help more later."—I. N. Crosby, Illinois.

"WE NEVER SLEEP"

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN OF 1914 BEGINS NOW

"Strike While The Iron Is Hot"

News of Great Socialist Gains Will Startle the People to Inquire More Diligently About Socialism—Get After Them at Once to Subscribe for This Paper

We have multiplied and unquestioned evidence that the **Christian Socialist** is one of the most effective Socialist propaganda papers published. WE CHALLENGE ANY ONE TO SHOW BETTER SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA ARTICLES THAN THOSE FOUND IN OUR LAST FIVE MONTHLY CAMPAIGN SPECIALS!

But, in spite of all this, during the last few months, our workers have so slackened their efforts that we are compelled to call a halt and look this matter squarely in the face. **We have more subscribers than ever and our printing bills are large; but, owing to the recent slump of income, we are in debt and must have help NOW!**

ONLY TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS RECEIVED IN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS WILL PAY OUR PRESSING OBLIGATIONS; WHILE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WOULD PUT US ON OUR FEET AND ENABLE US TO PUSH THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST AS IT HAS NEVER BEEN PUSHED BEFORE AND AS OUR GREAT CAUSE DEMANDS NOW MORE THAN EVER.

Now, this is surely an easy task for our large host of readers, **if they will only ALL get at it.**

What is needed and needed right NOW is a general effort all along the line, **JUST AS THOUGH WE REALLY BELIEVED IN SOCIALISM AND WANTED TO MAKE IT A GLORIOUS REALITY.**

HOW YOU CAN HELP NOW

Let us suggest a few easy ways to help us and the cause at the same time, the first and the last being specially helpful under the present conditions:

1. Buy our remaining one hundred shares of stock this week, at $10 per share!

We have hundreds of readers who could take one or two shares each. Many could take more. Be a partner in this great work and share in its rewards.

2. Send us a dollar for two annual subscriptions to the **CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST** for two of your friends, ministers or others.

As a special inducement to act quickly on this proposition, we will give the November and December numbers free—**FOURTEEN MONTHS FOR SIXTY CENTS, or two subs for one dollar.**

There ought to be **TWO THOUSAND** loyal comrades who will do this much **this week** to help us. **Will YOU?**

3. Renew your subscription **NOW** regardless of the time of its expiration.

As a special inducement to renew your subscription NOW, before the time of expiration, on receipt of your sixty cents, we will not only extend your time one year from date of expiration, but we will send you also as a premium the following splendid propaganda pamphlets,—Thompson's "The Christian Elements in the Socialist Movement," "Socialist Campaign Songs," Week's "The Socialism of Jesus," and Moyer's "The A B C of Socialism."

Comrade readers, we want FIVE THOUSAND of you to take advantage of this offer **THIS WEEK!** And why not? Can you invest this small amount in any better way than to help out the **CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST** at this critical time?

4. Or help us turn our Christian Socialist literature stock into cash, and, at the same time, put this matchless Socialist literature into circulation by ordering any number of the following combinations:

Three dozen copies of "Socialist Campaign Songs" (16 songs with music), $1.00.

Fifty copies of Week's "The Socialism of Jesus," $1.00.

Twenty-five copies of Thompson's "Christian Elements in the Socialist Movement," $1.00.

Fifty copies of Brown's "Religion of Labor," $1.00.

One hundred copies of any special edition of the **CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST**, $1.00.

"They Must, or God in the Social Democracy," 60 cents, "The Golden Rule Republic," 25 cents; Moyer's "Songs of Socialism," 20 cents; Thompson's "Christian Elements in the Socialist Movement," 10 cents, and ten copies of any special edition of the **CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST**, total, $1.25; all for $1.00

All the above offers represent values way above the price asked. Help yourself, help your friends ,and help the **CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST** by accepting one or more of these offers this week.

Shall the Christian Socialist Perish?

What Will You Do to Keep Its Glorious Message Ringing?

By MRS. ELLA CARR

Responses to Comrade Moyer's appeal for help are coming and we are exceedingly grateful to all whose hearts have been touched and their pocketbooks opened to the great need of the paper. But the heaviest part of the debt is still to be met, and unless numbers of other comrades who love the **Christian Socialist** do what they each are able to do, we cannot meet these debts which are the greatest with which this paper has ever been burdened. Comrade Moyer being compelled to be away on business, I must urge the friends of this paper to immediate and liberal action.

Let no comrade who CAN HELP excuse himself by thinking that many other comrades will respond if he does not. We have long delayed telling the real embarrassment: and now, comrades, what each can do to help the cause, he is under great moral obligations to do. If we fail to do our part, we will suffer much in our own souls for our failure to do OUR BEST for humanity. **How we should hail with delight any opportunity to spread the splendid Socialist gospel of hope, which we believe will save the people from their awful burdens, "too grievous to be born."**

The Christian Socialist has long been filling a very necessary place in the movement and is being read by many who would not look at other Socialist papers till this paper removed their prejudice. **You should save it now,** that it may live and grow to utilize its tremendous opportunity for the cause.

We quote from recent letters hoping that what these comrades have done will inspire hundreds to do likewise, and better still, if possible.

"Here is one dollar to prolong the life of the **Christian Socialist.** You have done a noble work, but the mission of the paper is not yet completed. I feel sure the comrades will respond and relieve your financial embarrassment."—F. E. Cobb, Mass.

Rev. L. J. Anderson, Socialist mayor of Hillsboro, N. D., with his $1 for subs and a promise of more to follow, writes: "The **Christian Socialist** must not go under, but ever increase in strength and power until righteousness is established on earth and God's will is done on earth as in heaven."

"God forbid that the best Socialist paper of which I know should have to suspend."—Rev. W. H. Killough, Texas.

Comrade W. K. Cowan of Iowa with his order responds: "No, never let such a grand paper perish. It is the grandest on the line of Christianity I ever read."

Comrade Cowan is a splendid Christian comrade in his seventies.

Comrade J. J. Prater of Texas pays for his subscription for five years. He has faith in this paper and should inspire others to a like faith.

Our true blue, faithful and ever loyal comrade, Rev. James L. Smiley of Maryland, with his $2 order for books, writes: "I hope the responses will be sufficient to lift all your financial burdens."

Comrade Robert A. Austin of Texas has sent his help so very many times that we were not surprised when his donation of $2 came. He says, "Yours for the life of the paper." How many more love this paper as well?

"I heartily endorse the noble stand you have taken for purity in our party and will do all I can to support the **Christian Socialist.** May it yet climb to a million in circulation is the wish of your comrade."—James Charles, Indiana.

A $5 check was enclosed.

Comrade R. Stauffer of Pennsylvania sent $8.55 for subs and promises to get more. These were secured with one of our specials.

"Your paper must live and continue its noble work." Seven dollars was the donation and the note was signed "Two Kansas Friends."

M. Sullivan, a Michigan comrade of eighty years, sent $6.

Five hundred copies of our Business Special went to Pennsylvania. They were sent for by Comrade Boeckler, who wrote: "Send at once, so we can start right after election." **That spirit will always bring victory.** Let us have more of it everywhere.

The following comrades sent $5: A. Klabuhn, John A. Bellatti and S. Hoxie of Illinois; O. P. Hays, Kansas; J. B. Taylor, Michigan; Mr. and Mrs. Ross J. Miller; Iowa, and Laura P. Smith, Ohio.

Amounts of $1 to $3 were received from Cora A. Frankenfield, Illinois; George Burnett, Kansas; N. R. Adriance, Missouri; P. C. Arehart, Missouri; C. W. Broomall, Maryland; A. J. Carlson, Massachusetts; Matilda Grote, Indiana; John Sailer, Kansas, and E. E. Rieder, Pennsylvania.

Comrade Arthur W. Calhoun of Iowa made us glad with **forty subscriptions to preachers.** Comrade Strobell of New Jersey sent a donation of $10.

A Letter That Cheered

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 9, 1912.

Dear Comrade Carr:

I greet thee this day in the name of the great cause "The Golden Rule" yet to be. **And I say here is my hand and heart in behalf of the next campaign. Let us open the new one while the smoke of the late battle is clearing away.** Owing to the fact that the daily press is muzzled by the powers that be, as yet we cannot tell by it what part we played in that battle, but I am sure we have won all along the line. When the final tabulation is made every comrade can rejoice and take new courage.

I note Comrade Moyer's appeal following the question, "Shall the **Christian Socialist** Perish?" **I say, No, No, No.** But his appeal made me a bit blue. The following words in your editorial cured me, viz.: **"By grace of God, it shall not die."** The enclosed check (for $10) is my part in this crisis to help you make good that vow. Kindly list me as one of your helpers and send me a share of stock.

Yours, Comrade J. C. Leissler.

Comrade S. S. Smith of Oklahoma thinks no other paper is doing so important a work and sends $13 for a share of stock and sub cards.

Comrade Mrs. Pearl A. Beardsley of North Dakota was glad to help by taking a share of stock, and Comrade Mrs. J. A. Peterson of Evanston, Ill., sends her heartiest wishes for the continuation of the **Christian Socialist** with $10 for a share of stock.

International Sunday School Lesson

Notes by George McA. Miller, Ph. D., President Ruskin College, Ruskin, Florida

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 24, MARK 9:2-13.

THE LIFE OF LOVE.

I. Demonstrating the manifest superiority of the kingdom.

1. To those best fitted to understand it. (Verse 2.)
2. By showing that material adjuncts to man's life will be transformed to correspond to intellectual and moral transformation. (Verse 3.)
3. By showing friendly relations with the law and the prophets, represented by Moses and Elijah; but exhibiting the greater glory of the transformation of humanity by the establishment of the kingdom; as no super-normal resplendency is described as exhibited by Moses and Elijah. (Verse 4.)

II. Anticipating the inevitable suffering for the kingdom.

1. Contrary to the desire of half-educated disciples to be content to end the effort to substitute the kingdom for the law and the prohets by a triple combination of the representative elements of all three as a compromise. (Verses 5-6.)
2. By evidence of divine favor to the Son, representing humanity under social transformation, as successor to the law and the prophets, now withdrawn in favor of the Son. (Verses 7-8.)
3. Under figure of death and resurrection, showing the dying of the old order and the coming to life, out of it, of the new; the transformation to be experienced, rather than expounded. (Verses 9-10.)
4. By showing by historical precedent, as in the case of John the Baptist, that sacrificial suffering must precede social salvation. (Verses 11-13.)

Whatever individualized application any one may consistently make of the transfiguration phenomenon in the life of Jesus, it cannot take away the conviction one must feel, by a close study of it, that its larger significance is distinctively social; and the context in all three of the gospels which contain the account show clearly that it followed in close connection with Jesus' effort to make His disciples unders.. d something of the nature of His kingdom. See Math. 16:27-28; Mark 8:38; Luke 9:23-27.

Assuming that the extensiveness of the outline obviates the necessity of further detailed comment, we append the following from "Uncle Ike," written on the occasion of hearing an "old time" sermon on the transfiguration, as expressing, in general terms, the social significance of the lesson.

Uncle Ike on Transfiguration

Parson, that transfiguration sermon that you preached last night
Sounded mighty entertainin', and in some respects was right;
But you told us all that glory stands for the hereafter state,
Of the few elect and chosen who git through the pearly gate.

Parson, I believe the object of that glorious event
Was to show how far the Kingdom of the blessed Saviour went
Past the Law and past the Prophets in the savin' of our race
From oppression and injustice which all history disgrace.

There was Moses and Elijah, Law and Prophets, standin' there,
But they showed no signs of glory, and the three could then compare,
What the preachin' of the Prophets and the terrors of the Law
Were beside the heavenly teachin' of the Gospel; this they saw.

Man transformed from beast and savage, not to angels and to saints,
But to lovin' human bein's, free from sickness and complaints
Of the mind and of the body; of the Market and the State;
Makin' prunin' hooks and plow-shares of the spears and swords they hate.

This is what the blessed Master meant when, as the writers say,
Just before he climbed the mountain and while they were on the way,
He proclaims to his disciples that some of them there should see
Very soon the Kingdom comin' in its royal majesty.

And this glory of the Gospel when it comes in all its force
On this earth, as Jesus promised, and with mankind has free course,
Then will mankind be transfigured, every day and every year,
And will say, like joyous Peter, "It is heavenly to be here."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 1—MARK 9:14-29.

THE LIFE OF LOVE. DEALING WITH

I. Childhood Affliction.

1. By putting an end to speculation of ecclesiastical skepticism and popular ignorance. (Verses 14-16.)
2. By getting at facts and conditions. (Verses 17-22.)
3. By casting out the evil spirit and forbidding it to re-enter. (Verse 25.)
4. By revival from a state of apparent death by bringing about a change of conditions. (Verses 26-27.)

II. Adult Unbelief.

1. By asserting that seeming impossibility of doing what should be done rests wholly on unbelief. (Verses 23-24.)
2. By asserting that unbelief may be the result of indulgence when abstinence should be practiced, and upon lack of concentration of spiritual perception expressed in prayer. (Verses 28-29.)

It is but due the standard comments, represented by Peloubet, to say that in this lesson they are chiefly devoted to the application of Christian principles to the various phases of the child problem; but they are at the same time disappointing in giving us the play of Hamlet with the Prince left out, by way of showing up the evils of child labor and the neglect of the children of the poor in the matter of education and decent environment, without offering any sociological remedy whatever.

And to say that Jesus only can solve the problem, which is what the comments amount to, is merely saluting him, as the multitude did, as stated in verse 15, without showing any practical belief in the truth which he taught; which was the message of freedom from all disease, physical, social, economic, political, and spiritual. And well does such salutation deserve the rebuke administered to the unbelievers in verse 19.

Division 1.

1. It is high time that the child problem was getting beyond the stage of popular ignorance and sociological speculation; such as are indulged in year after year by charity conferences, and it is getting beyond it as witness the more recent reports which insist that low wages and high victuals are at the bottom of the trouble.

2. And this result is achieved by getting at the facts instead of explaining the matter away by charging it all to the "total depravity" of the sufferers.

3. The casting out of the evil spirit in this case and forbidding it to re-enter are practicable only by the elimination of the profit to be made out of exploiting childhood, and this can be done only by destroying the profit system.

4. They tell us in the South that children are better off in the factories and factory towns than in the cotton fields and mountain villages; and to enforce child labor laws would mean almost death to the children. A change of conditions from the profit system, whether in the cotton fields or the cotton factory, would soon revive the generations of childhood now practically dead under the weight of a profit-mongering factory system.

Division II.

1. The seeming impossibility of abolishing the profit system and the curing of our profit-devil possessed childhood is due wholly to the unbelief in the true principles of economic life as taught by the Nazarene on the part of our adult voting population.

2. And this unbelief is the result of selfish indulgence on the part of the rich and well-to-do adult population, who are afraid that abolition of profit would mean abolition of surfeit; and this unbelief and selfish indulgence are practiced by so-called Christian people in spite of the exhortation made by Isaiah and repeated by Jesus.

"Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke." Isaiah 58:6.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., of Christian Socialist, published semi-monthly at Chicago, Ill., required by the act of August 24, 1912:

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In the absence of the president, Harvey P. Moyer, on business, and of the secretary, Hattie E. Carr, this paper is signed by E. E. Carr, the managing editor and acting business manager.

EDWARD E. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1912.

(Seal) HENRY L. STROCK, Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 15, 1913.)

While it is not required to give the average circulation, except for dailies, we are pleased to state that the average circulation of the Christian Socialist for the last six months was 23,500 copies.

News and Views

By WM. H. WATTS

Rev. Geo. R. Lunn, Mayor of Schenectady; Rev. Robt. Bakeman, Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, and several others were recently arrested at Little Falls, N. Y., for attempting to address some striking mill workers in a public park. Mayor Lunn succeeded in making a short quotation from Abraham Lincoln when he was arrested. Dr. Crapsey was arrested a day or two after for attempting to read the Sermon on the Mount in the open air. There was no pretense of a "restricted district," as the offenses were not committed on the street, but in a public park. The defendants were charged with "rioting;" so it appears that quoting from Lincoln or reading the Sermon on the Mount to strikers is rioting in Little Falls. The strike which led Mayor Lunn to visit Little Falls was called to prevent a cut in wages in the Phoenix Knitting Mills. The employes were getting the magnificent wages of $6 and $9.50 per week, and the mill owners evidently discovered they had a little left over, even out of that small sum, so they attempted to cut their wages by from 60 cents to $1.05 per week.

Governor Dix notified the officious officials that the Constitution of the State of New York "guarantees the right of free speech and the right of people to peacefully assemble and discuss public questions," and the latest reports indicate that the o[illegible] are backing down as gracefully [illegible] under the circumstances.

* * *

We have all heard more or less about the safety of British railways. It appears, however, that this safety is for passengers only. The English "Labour Leader" calls attention to the fact that during the past eleven years over 5,000 railway men were killed and more than 200,000 injured in the United Kingdom. Says the "Labour Leader:" "Many of these deaths occurred because safeguards, such as automatic couplings, have not been adopted on the ground of cost. The solution lies in the nationalization of railways and the enthronement of life in place of profits." The wages on British railways are declared to be a national disgrace, the minimum being about $4.32 per week, while in Ireland it is lower yet.

* * *

The big railway strike in Spain has been won by the workers, who gain higher wages, shorter hours, old age pensions, compensation for injuries and other minor betterments. Fearing that the revolutionary sentiment would grow so powerful that it would sweep them out of existence, the privileged crowd surrendered completely. — Cleveland Citizen.

* * *

The Illinois Central railroad, following General Manager Worthington's bitter attack upon socialism in a recent address, issued a blank card to all employes, requesting them to mark it as they intend to vote in November for the election of President of the United States.

This action of the industrial tyrants is naturally resented by the employes, as the possibility of using the information so obtained in compiling a blacklist is obvious.

* * *

In Australia, as in Great Britain, a movement is on foot to amalgamate the labor organizations into one general union. Several conferences have been held by representatives of half a dozen national organizations to consider plans to combine, and the agreements arrived at have been submitted to the membership for ratification or rejection. The new organization is to be known as The Australian Workers' Union, and it is believed that in a short time all the organized toilers in the land will be included in the new body.

* * *

The labor organizations of New South Wales in indorsing the proposition declared their intention of making every effort to enforce a six-hour workday. The unionists claim there are still too many unemployed in Australia, and that those who are employed should work fewer hours and thus provide jobs for those involuntarily idle. A six-hour day! How happy American workmen would be if they could get an eight-hour workday!

* * *

The extent to which syndicalism has taken hold of the workers of France is shown by the statement that the General Confederation of Labor in France showed at its biannual convention in Havre that its membership is now about 600,000 in 55 national syndicates and 2,837 local branches.

Syndicalism is a form of industrial unionism, but should not be confounded with industrial unionism. Syndicalism has as its ultimate purpose the forcible taking possession of the industries by the workers. Industrial unionism, however, does not necessarily mean anything more than the more effective representation of the interests of the workers in the labor market.

* * *

The Australian national government, which is in control of the Labor party, now has over $12,000,000 in the invalid and old age pension fund, which was established a little over a year ago. Recently the Labor government also